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Security Council

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

Note verbale dated 28 July 2015 from the Permanent Mission of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Morocco to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and has the honour to transmit herewith the updated national report of Morocco on the implementation of resolution 1540 (see annex).

Also enclosed is the matrix[1] of Morocco, as updated and completed by the Moroccan competent authorities.

[1] The matrix as submitted by Morocco will only appear as an annex in French, the original language of submission, as well as in English, as agreed by the Committee.

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Annex to the note verbale dated 28 July 2015 from the Permanent Mission of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

[Original: French]

Updated national report of Morocco on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), June 2015

I. Background

1. On 20 April 2011, the Security Council adopted resolution 1977 (2011), by which it extended the mandate of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction for a period of 10 years, until 25 April 2021.

2. In paragraph 7 of resolution 1977 (2011), the Security Council "again encourages all States that have submitted such reports to provide, when appropriate or upon the request of the 1540 Committee, additional information on their implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), including, voluntarily, on States' effective practices".

3. In that regard, the present national report contains updated and supplementary information on the actions and initiatives taken by the Kingdom of Morocco to ensure the full implementation of relevant provisions of resolution 1540 (2004) since the submission of its national report in October 2004 (S/AC.44/2004(02)/33) and supplementary information in September 2005 (S/AC.44/2004(02)/33) and January 2008 (letter dated 15 January 2008 from the Kingdom of Morocco to the Chair of the 1540 Committee).

II. Political commitment of Morocco to implement resolution 1540 (2004)

4. The Kingdom of Morocco remains firmly committed to the comprehensive implementation of the provisions of resolution 1540 (2004) and strongly supports the mandate and work of the Committee, with a view to preventing the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction by non-State actors and terrorist groups

5. The Kingdom of Morocco believes that the proliferation of nuclear, radiological, chemical and bacteriological weapons, as well as terrorism in all of its forms and manifestations, pose a real and constant threat to international peace, security and stability.

6. The Kingdom of Morocco, which is a State party to all multilateral agreements relating to weapons of mass destruction, considers that a multilateral approach to the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction is essential to bringing about general and complete disarmament and ensuring non-proliferation.

7. The Kingdom of Morocco believes that strengthening international cooperation is essential to preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and fighting terrorism, and calls upon the international community to provide the necessary assistance to developing countries, especially those in Africa,

on the basis of the principles of national ownership and respect for national sovereignty, in order to contribute to the full implementation of the provisions of resolution 1540 (2004).

8. The Kingdom of Morocco stresses that non-proliferation and disarmament are strategic priorities for the international community which contribute to the maintenance of global stability and the peaceful settlement of disputes, while also recognizing that the research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is an inalienable right of all States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, as stated in article IV of the Treaty.

III. Supplementary information on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)

Paragraph 1:

> "Decides that all States shall refrain from providing any form of support to non-State actors that attempt to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery;"

9. The Kingdom of Morocco does not provide any support or assistance to non-State actors that attempt to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery.

Paragraph 2:

> "Decides also that all States, in accordance with their national procedures, shall adopt and enforce appropriate effective laws which prohibit any non-State actor to manufacture, acquire, possess, develop, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery, in particular for terrorist purposes, as well as attempts to engage in any of the foregoing activities, participate in them as an accomplice, assist or finance them."

10. In August 2014, the Kingdom of Morocco adopted Act No. 142-12 on nuclear and radiological safety and security and on the establishment of the Moroccan Agency for Nuclear and Radiological Safety and Security, which supplements and strengthens the legislative framework in this area.

11. That important law, which incorporates the key provisions of the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), fulfils the commitments of Morocco to IAEA in the area of nuclear and radiological safety and security and provides an adequate framework in respect of authorization, control, inspection and safety standards.

12. The Act also sets out a criminal and administrative sanctions regime (chapter II) applicable to nuclear facilities and activities, with a view to strengthening nuclear security and safety.

13. Other legislation that strengthens the national legal framework for the control of nuclear facilities and materials includes:

- Act No. 03-03, promulgated by Dahir No. 1-03-140 of 28 May 2003, on combating terrorism;

- Act No. 30-05, promulgated by Dahir No. 1-11-137 of 2 June 2011, on the transport of hazardous materials by road;
- Act No. 43-05, promulgated by Dahir No. 1-07-79, on combating money-laundering.

14. In October 2011, the Kingdom of Morocco adopted Act No. 36-09 on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and their destruction. The Act was developed in line with the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, which Morocco signed in 1993 and ratified in 1995.

15. The Act, which defines both prohibited activities and those to be authorized on an exceptional basis (for example, the production of chemicals for medical and pharmaceutical research), provides for the establishment of a national committee on chemical weapons responsible for coordination with the relevant specialized international bodies.

16. The Kingdom of Morocco does not have a specific regime on biological and toxic weapons. It has never produced, stored or used bacteriological weapons and fully implements the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (Biological Weapons Convention), which it ratified in March 2002. The Kingdom of Morocco also regularly submits its reports to the secretariat of the Convention. The most recent report, on the implementation of the Convention, was submitted in 2012.

17. Article 218-3 of Act No. 03-03, promulgated by Dahir No. 1-03-140 of 28 May 2003, on combating terrorism, defines as an act of terrorism "the introduction into the atmosphere, the soil, the subsoil or the water, including the territorial sea, any substance that endangers human or animal health or the environment". Such acts are punishable by 10 to 20 years of rigorous imprisonment and "the penalty shall be increased to life imprisonment when the acts have resulted in the mutilation, amputation or loss of the use of a limb, blindness, loss of an eye or any other form of permanent disability of one or more persons".

Paragraph 3:

> "Decides further that all States shall take and enforce effective measures to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons and their means of delivery, including by establishing appropriate controls over related materials and to this end shall:
>
> (a) Develop and maintain appropriate effective measures to account for and secure such items in production, use, storage or transport;
>
> (b) Develop and maintain appropriate effective physical protection measures;"

18. In 2014, the Kingdom of Morocco developed a national action plan on chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear issues, which addresses the mitigation of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear risks and falls within the framework of activities of the Regional Secretariat for the Centres of Excellence in the African Atlantic Facade, located in Rabat.

19. The national action plan sets out the following objectives:

- The consolidation and strengthening of national capacity in the areas of prevention, detection, preparedness and response to risks;
- The improvement of coordination between all relevant stakeholders involved in risk management, within the framework of a comprehensive, integrated and sustainable approach;
- The development of a culture of good governance in respect of risks.

20. In its paragraph 10, Act No. 14-12 calls for the establishment of the Moroccan Agency for Nuclear and Radiological Safety and Security as an independent authority, with the human and financial resources to enable it to fulfil its objectives relating to nuclear and radiological safety and security, safeguards and non-proliferation.

21. The Agency will be responsible, inter alia, for the licensing and control of nuclear and radiological activities, and the development of requirements and technical regulations concerning nuclear and radiological safety and security as well as safeguards, which are approved by the administration.

22. The Kingdom of Morocco has developed and updated, in cooperation with IAEA, its national integrated nuclear security support plan, which covers the normative framework; prevention, detection and response measures; and human resources training relating to nuclear security.

23. The Kingdom of Morocco has established, with the assistance of IAEA and the United States of America, a national training and support centre on nuclear security in order to address the training and technical support needs of the various national agencies working in the area of nuclear security.

24. This new training platform supports and complements the achievements of the Regional Training Centre on Radiation Safety and Control, which has been in operation since 2002.

25. The Kingdom of Morocco is making considerable efforts to ensure the physical protection of nuclear material and facilities. Act No. 142-12 devotes a chapter to this issue and in its article 109, it specifies that "the State guarantees the establishment and implementation of a national system for the physical protection of nuclear facilities and materials".

26. Pending the operationalization of the Moroccan Agency for Nuclear and Radiological Safety and Security, the following departments are responsible for the physical protection of nuclear material and facilities:

- The Ministry of Energy and Mines is the entity responsible for regulating the authorization and control of nuclear facilities (Decree No. 2-94-666 of 7 December 1994);
- The National Radiation Protection Centre is the entity responsible for regulating other radiation practices and sources (Decree No. 2-97-30 of 28 October 1997) and implements, inter alia, security measures for facilities storing category 1 and 2 radioactive sources.

27. The Kingdom of Morocco has been a quasi-permanent member of the Executive Council of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

(OPCW) since it ratified the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (Chemical Weapons Convention) in 1995. In cooperation with the United States and the European Union, Morocco is finalizing a draft law on the export and control of dual-use goods and technology.

28. This important law is being drafted by a national committee chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and composed of representatives of the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Industry and Finance, the National Defence Administration and the National Security Directorate.

29. In 2005, the Kingdom of Morocco established the National Commission on Chemical Weapons (Decree No. 2-04-472 of 17 January 2005) as the national authority responsible for the implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention.

30. The objective of the Commission is to study all aspects of implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention; it is chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and is composed of representatives of relevant ministries and professional organizations. It is authorized to create technical or ad hoc commissions as deemed necessary to the fulfilment of its mission.

31. Recognizing the importance of biological safety and security, in 2005, the Kingdom of Morocco established a national committee on biosecurity which is responsible for the national-level implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

32. The import, manufacture, sale and distribution of vaccines, therapeutic serums and various other biological products require the authorization of the Ministry of Health, following a review by a technical commission.

> "(c) Develop and maintain appropriate effective border controls and law enforcement efforts to detect, deter, prevent, and combat, including through international cooperation when necessary, the illicit trafficking and brokering in such items in accordance with their national legal authorities and legislation and consistent with international law;"

33. The competent Moroccan authorities have made significant efforts to detect, deter, prevent and combat the illicit trafficking and brokering in weapons of mass destruction and related materials. In particular, the Kingdom of Morocco has undertaken the following actions:

- Improved monitoring capacity at border posts through the provision of equipment (explosive detection system (EDS) scanner, handheld radiation and chemical detectors) to detect chemical, radioactive, and explosive and radioactive agents and related materials;
- Increased radiation detection along the borders;
- Built the capacity of the National Radiation Protection Centre with detection equipment, within the framework of the Global Threat Reduction Initiative (GTRI);
- Ensured the compliance of Moroccan ports with the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code and established automated information systems, vessel traffic service (VTS) systems or automatic radar plotting aid (ARPA) systems, closed-circuit television (CCTV) systems and scanners;

- Established a coordination system among the various entities concerned, defining each stakeholder's role and area of activity;
- Provided training for personnel, including refresher courses, on the use of equipment for the detection of explosives, chemicals and radiation;
- Added an awareness-raising module on nuclear, radiation, biological and chemical threats in the basic training curriculum for police officers;
- Through the National Security Directorate, offered a training course on radiation detection techniques for nuclear security for police officers working at border crossings.

"(d) Establish, develop, review and maintain appropriate effective national export and trans-shipment controls over such items, including appropriate laws and regulations to control export, transit, trans-shipment and re-export and controls on providing funds and services related to such export and trans-shipment such as financing, and transporting, that would contribute to proliferation, as well as establishing end-user controls; and establishing and enforcing appropriate criminal or civil penalties for violations of such export control laws and regulations;"

34. The following actions have been carried out by the competent Moroccan authorities:

- The drafting of a law, which is being finalized, on the development, in cooperation with the European Union and the United States Department of Energy, of a monitoring system for dual-use goods;
- The establishment of commissions on the reception of dangerous goods at seaports and airports;
- The provision of contamination meters and UltraRadiac radiation monitors to the regional commands of the Royal Gendarmerie to detect radioactive sources;
- The participation of laboratories of the Royal Gendarmerie in the detection of suspicious materials (the Technical and Scientific Analysis and Research Laboratory for chemicals, radioactive sources and explosives, and the Medical Research and Analysis Laboratory for biological materials);
- The monitoring by the Royal Gendarmerie of the use of chemical and biological products and dual-use materials generally;
- The provision by the Royal Gendarmerie of an escort during transfers of hazardous materials (explosives, in accordance with the regulations in force, and radioactive sources upon request);
- The systematic monitoring by police officers, in urban areas, of vehicles used for the transport of hazardous and inflammable materials;
- The provision of expertise by forensics laboratories for the identification of certain hazardous materials;
- The establishment of a computerized system for monitoring dangerous goods transiting through ports (a hazardous materials (HAZMAT) system);

- The designation to each port of regulations and guidelines detailing the measures and instructions to be followed to ensure the secure transit of hazardous materials, in particular explosives and radioactive materials;
- The strengthening of legal provisions concerning the transit of hazardous materials through the ports (a bill on the port police has been formally submitted for approval);
- The incorporation of provisions of the ISPS Code (in that connection, a draft decree on the security of ships and ports has also been submitted for approval).

35. The technical assistance programmes of the United States Government and the European Union aimed at establishing a national system for controlling dual-use goods have sponsored several training workshops on techniques for the visual identification of dual-use goods for border control officials (approximately 400 staff members trained).

36. The National Security Directorate, together with the National Radiation Protection Centre and other State entities, organized a national course on the security of radioactive sources for licensed operators managing radioactive sources, with a view to building national capacity in this area.

Paragraph 6:

"Recognizes the utility, in implementing the present resolution, of effective national control lists, and calls upon all Member States, when necessary, to pursue at the earliest opportunity the development of such lists;"

37. The Kingdom of Morocco attaches importance to combating illicit trafficking in nuclear and other radioactive materials and is firmly committed to strengthening nuclear security infrastructure through, inter alia:

- Establishing a national system of accounting for and control of nuclear material;
- Establishing a national register of radioactive materials and sources of ionizing radiation;
- Updating the list of entities using radioactive sources.

Paragraph 8:

"Calls upon all States:

(a) To promote the universal adoption and full implementation, and, where necessary, strengthening of multilateral treaties to which they are parties, whose aim is to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, biological or chemical weapons;"

38. The Kingdom of Morocco promotes the strengthening and universalization of multilateral treaties in the areas of non-proliferation and disarmament. It supports all related efforts and has voted in favour of international resolutions calling for the universalization and the integrity of such instruments. In particular, the Kingdom of Morocco has played an active role to ensure the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. From 2009 to 2011, together with France, it coordinated international efforts to promote the universalization and facilitate the

entry into force of the Treaty, the objective of which is to make the ban on nuclear testing irreversible, transparent and verifiable.

"(b) To adopt national rules and regulations, where it has not yet been done, to ensure compliance with their commitments under the key multilateral non-proliferation treaties;"

39. The Kingdom of Morocco attaches particular importance to respecting its obligations under international legal instruments on nuclear security and has carried out the following activities in that regard:

- In March 2011, the ratification of the Protocol Additional to the Agreement of 30 January 1973 between the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco and IAEA for the Application of Safeguards in Connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, signed in 2004;
- The conclusion of the ratification process for the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, following its adoption by the Council of Ministers and Parliament;
- The promotion, at the national level, of implementation of the IAEA Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources.

"(c) To renew and fulfil their commitment to multilateral cooperation, in particular within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, as important means of pursuing and achieving their common objectives in the area of non-proliferation and of promoting international cooperation for peaceful purposes;"

40. The Kingdom of Morocco fully supports the aims and activities of IAEA, OPCW and the Implementation Support Unit of the Biological Weapons Convention.

41. The Kingdom of Morocco has always honoured its commitments under the IAEA Technical Cooperation Fund and National Participation Costs.

42. As mentioned above (para. 22), the Kingdom of Morocco has developed and updated, in coordination with IAEA, its national integrated nuclear security support plan.

43. In this connection, the Kingdom of Morocco co-organized with IAEA a regional workshop for French-speaking African countries, held in Marrakech, Morocco, in December 2013, with a view to raising awareness of the importance of integrated nuclear security support plans and their role in strengthening the regional and international nuclear security architecture.

44. In cooperation with IAEA, on 20 and 21 November 2013, the Kingdom of Morocco conducted the exercise ConvEx-3, "Bab Al-Maghrib", which was based on a national radiological emergency exercise. The exercise simulated the theft of a very sensitive radioactive source from country X in the Sahel-Saharan region, its transit through the Moroccan Sahara and explosion in Tangier and Marrakesh.

45. This exercise, which was the first of its kind to address both nuclear safety and security, aimed to assess the international emergency response system, in particular the establishment of IAEA assistance and reporting mechanisms, during a potential malicious terrorist or criminal radiological or nuclear act.

46. Fifty-nine Member States, including the Kingdom of Morocco, and 10 international organizations, including IAEA, participated in the ConvEx-3 exercise. Its objectives were to share good practices and identify improvements to be made to the emergency preparedness and response system.

47. In order to raise awareness of biosecurity and biosafety issues, in November 2008, the Kingdom of Morocco organized, in collaboration with the State Department of the United States, a national seminar on biosecurity and biosafety, which brought together for the first time 12 ministerial departments concerned with this issue.

48. In addition, in April 2009, the Kingdom of Morocco also held the Biosafety and Biosecurity International Conference in Casablanca, which resulted in the adoption of a framework document, "Developing National and Regional Biosafety and Biosecurity Strategies in the Middle East and North Africa", the goal of which is to improve the region's preparedness and capacity to respond to biological threats.

> "(d) To develop appropriate ways to work with and inform industry and the public regarding their obligations under such laws;"

49. The Ministry of Foreign Trade organized awareness-raising workshops for professionals in the industry and private operators on issues related to export control of dual-use goods.

Paragraphs 9 and 10 of resolution 1540 (2004):

> "9. Also calls upon all States to promote dialogue and cooperation on non-proliferation so as to address the threat posed by the proliferation of nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons and their means of delivery;
>
> 10. Further calls upon all States, as a means to further counter that threat, to take cooperative action, in accordance with their national legal authorities and legislation and consistent with international law, to prevent illicit trafficking in nuclear, chemical or biological weapons, their means of delivery, and related materials;"

50. The Kingdom of Morocco has taken an active part in the Nuclear Security Summits, held in Washington, D.C. (2010), Seoul (2012) and The Hague (2014), which constituted historic opportunities to reaffirm the political commitment of the international community to strengthen the nuclear security regime.

51. The Kingdom of Morocco is playing a positive and active role in the preparatory process for the next Nuclear Security Summit, to be held in the United States in 2016. In this regard, Morocco, together with Spain, is acting as Coordinator of the Working Group on the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) (Working Group No. 4) during the preparatory process for the 2016 Summit; the Working Group is responsible for drafting the "beyond 2016" action plan.

52. The Kingdom of Morocco participated actively in the International Conference on Nuclear Security, held in Vienna in July 2013. It co-chaired, with the United States, the main session on "international cooperation and assistance, and the role of IAEA".

53. The Kingdom of Morocco was a member of the Programme Committee and served as Rapporteur for the International Conference on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources: Maintaining the Continuous Global Control of Sources throughout their Life Cycle, held in Abu Dhabi in October 2013.

54. The Kingdom of Morocco actively supports initiatives to strengthen national capacity and international cooperation in the fight against proliferation and terrorism. Such initiatives constitute an effective means to strengthen the global nuclear security regime. In this regard, the Kingdom of Morocco has participated in the following initiatives:

- The Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT), whose principles and terms of reference were adopted in Rabat on 30 and 31 October 2006;
- The Proliferation Security Initiative, in which the Kingdom of Morocco has participated since 18 May 2008;
- The Global Nuclear Energy Partnership (GNEP), which in 2010 became the International Framework for Nuclear Energy Cooperation (IFNEC).

55. As a founding member of GICNT, the Kingdom of Morocco has taken the following actions to ensure the full implementation of the voluntary initiative's Statement of Principles:

- Organization of two seminars, in 2008 and 2009, on the prevention of and response to nuclear and radiological incidents;
- Organization, in March 2011, of an international exercise on the response to a malicious act involving radioactive material, in cooperation with the United States, Spain and IAEA;
- Chairmanship of the Response and Mitigation Working Group on nuclear and radiological incidents, since the seventh GICNT plenary meeting, held in Daejeon, Republic of Korea, in June 2011. Morocco was re-elected as Chair of this Group for two consecutive periods, from 2013-2015 at the eighth plenary meeting of GICNT, held in Mexico City in May 2013, and from 2015-2017 at the ninth plenary meeting of GICNT, held in Helsinki in June 2015;
- With the United States, organization in November 2011 of a regional outreach seminar aimed at raising awareness of issues related to nuclear security for 26 African countries;
- In cooperation with Spain (in its capacity as coordinator of the GICNT Implementation and Assessment Group) and the United States and Russia (in their capacity as co-chairs of GICNT), organization of the biannual meeting of the Implementation and Assessment Group and GICNT, held in Marrakech, Morocco, in February 2012;
- In April 2013, co-organization with Spain, and in collaboration with IAEA, of the Response and Mitigation Exercise (REMEX-2013), which simulated the response to a malicious act involving radioactive material. This exercise was

aimed at strengthening national capacities in both countries and fostering their strategic cooperation, with a view to improving the response to simultaneous terrorist attacks involving radioactive material;

- Organization in Rabat, in February 2015, of the meeting of the Implementation and Assessment Group with GICNT partners, in preparation for the ninth GICNT biannual policy meeting;
- The Kingdom of Morocco has participated actively in international conferences on the control of export of dual-use goods;
- The National Security Directorate established, within the framework of the Global Threat Reduction Initiative, and in cooperation with the United States Department of Energy, a direct link between the alarm room of the ionization station of the National Agricultural Research Institute in Tangiers and the Tangier Police Prefecture dispatch.

56. The Kingdom of Morocco played an active role in international conferences on the control of the export of dual-use items.

57. The Kingdom of Morocco (National Security Directorate) has established, in the context of the Global Threat Reduction Initiative and in cooperation with the United States Department of Energy, a direct connection between the alarm room at the ionization station of the National Institute for Agronomic Research in Tangiers and the reception desk of Tangiers police headquarters.

Status of international commitments made by Morocco in the area of non-proliferation of nuclear, chemical and bacteriological weapons

Title	*Date and place of adoption or signature*	*Date of ratification, accession or acceptance*	*Remarks*
Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	London, Moscow, Washington, D.C., 1 July 1968	Ratified 27 July 1972	
International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism	New York 13 April 2005	Ratified 23 February 2010	
Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material	Vienna 26 October 1979	Ratified 23 July 2002	
2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material	Vienna 8 July 2005		
Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty	New York 10 September 1996	Ratified 15 February 2000	
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction	Geneva 3 September 1992	Ratified 13 December 1995	

Title	*Date and place of adoption or signature*	*Date of ratification, accession or acceptance*	*Remarks*
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction	Washington 10 April 1972	Ratified 29 January 2002	
Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare	Geneva 17 June 1925	Ratified 27 July 1970	

Other relevant conventions or treaties

Title	*Date and place of adoption or signature*	*Date of ratification, accession or acceptance*	*Remarks*
Agreement of 30 January 1973 between Morocco and the Agency for the Application of Safeguards in Connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	Vienna 30 January 1973	Ratified 3 May 1974	
Small quantities protocol	Vienna 30 January 1973		Rescinded 15 November 2007
Protocol Additional to the Agreement of 30 January 1973 between the Morocco and the Agency for the Application of Safeguards in Connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	Vienna 22 September 2004	Ratified 5 March 2011	
Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage	Vienna 21 May 1963		Signed by Morocco on 30 November 1984
Protocol to Amend the Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage of 21 May 1963	Vienna 12 September 1997	Ratified 13 May 1999	
Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof	London, Moscow, Washington 11 February 1971	Ratified 6 October 1972	
Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water	Moscow 5 August 1963	Ratified 11 December 1965	
Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage	Vienna 12 September 1997	Ratified 13 May 1999	
Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management	Vienna 5 September 1997	Ratified 13 May 1999	

Title	*Date and place of adoption or signature*	*Date of ratification, accession or acceptance*	*Remarks*
Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty	New York 10 September 1996	15 February 2000	
Convention on Nuclear Safety	Vienna 17 June 1994		Signed by Morocco on 1 December 1994
African Regional Cooperative Agreement for Research, Development and Training related to Nuclear Science and Technology	Vienna 21 February 1990	Accepted 12 June 1995	The notification of acceptance has just been sent to IAEA through diplomatic channels
Joint Protocol Related to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention	Vienna 21 September 1988		
Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident	Vienna 26 September 1986	Ratified 28 May 1993	
Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency	Vienna 26 September 1986	Ratified 28 May 1993	
Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade	Rotterdam 10 September 1998	Ratified 5 March 2011	
Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare	Geneva 17 June 1925	Ratified 27 July 1970	

Agreements relating to the International Atomic Energy Agency

Title	*Date and place of adoption or signature*	*Date of ratification, accession or acceptance*	*Remarks*
Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency	New York 26 October 1956	Ratified 8 June 1957	
Amendment to article VI of the IAEA Statute	Vienna 1 October 1999		
Revised Supplementary Agreement Concerning the Provision of Technical Assistance by the IAEA to Morocco	Rabat 20 March 1989		Entered into force on date of signature
Agreement concerning the transfer of enriched uranium for a research reactor between Morocco, the United States and IAEA	Vienna 2 December 1983		Entered into force on the date of signature

Appendix

Matrix of Morocco

OP 1 and related matters from OP 5, OP 6, OP 8 (a), (b), (c) and OP 10

State: **Kingdom of Morocco**

Date: **June 2015**

Legally binding instruments, organizations, codes of conduct, arrangements, statements and other issues		*YES*	*If YES, relevant information (i.e. signing, accession, ratification, etc.)*	*Remarks (information refers to the page of the English version of the national report or an official web site)*
1	Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	X	Ratified 27 July 1972	
2	Treaty on a nuclear-weapon-free zone/protocol(s)	X	Treaty of Pelindaba signed 11 April 1996	
3	Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism	X	Ratified 23 February 2010	
4	Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material	X	Ratified 23 July 2002	
5	2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material	X	Signed 8 July 2005	The ratification of this instrument is in its final stage after adoption by the Council of Ministers
6	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) (not in force)	X	Ratified 15 February 2000	
7	Chemical Weapons Convention	X	Ratified 13 December 1995	
8	Biological Weapons Convention	X	Ratified 29 January 2002	
9	Geneva Protocol of 1925	X	Ratified 27 July 1970	
10	Other conventions/treaties	X	Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency Convention on Nuclear Safety Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management State party to the 13 counter-terrorism instruments	See table

	Legally binding instruments, organizations, codes of conduct, arrangements, statements and other issues	*YES*	*If YES, relevant information (i.e. signing, accession, ratification, etc.)*	*Remarks (information refers to the page of the English version of the national report or an official web site)*
11	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	X	The IAEA Statute was ratified 8 June 1957	
12	Hague Code of Conduct (HCOC)	X	Signed 25 November 2002	
13	Other arrangements	X	Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism	For other arrangements, see table
14	General statement on non-possession of weapons of mass destruction	X	Morocco does not possess or develop any weapons of mass destruction	
15	General statement on commitment to disarmament and non-proliferation	X	Commitment to the efforts of the international community to combat terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction Continued commitment to general and complete disarmament Support for relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation	
16	General statement on non-provision of WMD and related materials to non-State actors	X	Normative efforts to combat the trafficking in equipment or material that could help non-State actors to acquire weapons of mass destruction Support for full implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), adopted 5 March 2007	
17	Other[1]	X	In 2011, Morocco joined the European Union Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence Initiative Morocco holds the presidency of the regional secretariat of the Council of Europe Centres of Excellence for the countries of the African Atlantic Façade region Morocco hosts the headquarters of the Regional Secretariat for CBRN Centres of Excellence in the African Atlantic Façade, which includes Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Liberia, Mauritania, Morocco, Senegal and Togo	

[1] Including, as appropriate, information with regard to membership in relevant international, regional or subregional organizations.

OP 2 — Nuclear Weapons (NW), Chemical Weapons (CW) and Biological Weapons (BW)

State: **Kingdom of Morocco**

Date: **June 2015**

Does national legislation exist which prohibits persons or entities to engage in one of the following activities? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*				*Enforcement: civil criminal penalties and others*				*Remarks*
		YES				*YES*				
		NW	*CW*	*BW*	*If YES, source document of national implementation law*	*NW*	*CW*	*BW*	*If YES, source document*	
1	Manufacture/produce	X	X	X	NW: Act No. 142-12 on nuclear and radiological safety and security and on the establishment of the agency entrusted with its oversight, article 2 CW: Act No. 36-09, promulgated by Dahir No. 1-11-141 of 16 Ramadan A.H. 1432 (17 August A.D. 2011), on the prohibition on the development, manufacture, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction, arts. 4 and 7 BW: Dahir of 24 Rabi' I A.H. 1936, regulating the manufacture, sale and distribution of vaccines, therapeutic serums and miscellaneous biological products, arts. 1 and 2	X	X	X	NW: Act No. 03-03, promulgated by Dahir No. 1-03-140 of 28 May 2003, concerning counter-terrorism, arts. 218-1 and 218-7 CW: Act No. 36-09, arts. 32 and 33 BW: Dahir of 24 Rabi' I A.H. 1936, regulating the manufacture, sale and distribution of vaccines, therapeutic serums and miscellaneous biological products, arts. 3 and 4	Morocco does not produce nuclear, chemical or biological weapons
2	Acquire	X	X	X	NW: Act No. 142-12, art. 2 CW: Act No. 36-09, arts. 4 and 7		X		CW: Act No. 36-09, arts. 32 and 33	
3	Possess	X	X		NW: Act No. 142-12, art. 2 CW: Act No. 36-09, arts. 4 and 7	X	X		NW: Act No. 03-03 (anti-terrorist law), arts. 218-1 and 218-7 CW: Act No. 36-09, arts. 32, 33 and 35	
4	Stockpile/store	X	X		NW: Act No. 142-12, art. 2 CW: Act No. 36-09, arts. 4 and 7	X	X		NW: Act No. 03-03 (anti-terrorist law), arts. 218-1 and 218-7 CW: Act No. 36-09, arts. 32 and 33	
5	Develop		X		CW: Act No. 36-09, arts. 4 and 7		X		CW: Act No. 36-09, arts. 32 and 33	

Does national legislation exist which prohibits persons or entities to engage in one of the following activities? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*				*Enforcement, civil criminal penalties and others*				*Remarks*
		YES				*YES*				
		NW	*CW*	*BW*	*If YES, source document of national implementation law*	*NW*	*CW*	*BW*	*If YES, source document*	
6	Transport	X	X	X	NW: Act No. 142-12, art. 2 Act No. 30-05, promulgated by Dahir No. 1-11-137 of 2 June 2011, on the transport of hazardous materials by road CW: Act No. 30-05 BW: Act No. 30-05	X	X	X	NW: Act No. 142-12: Subsection 3 on the transportation of nuclear material Act No. 30-05, arts. 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40 Act No. 03-03 (anti-terrorist law), art. 218-3 CW: Act No. 30-05, arts. 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40 BW: Act No. 30-05, arts. 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40	
7	Transfer		X		CW: Act No. 36-09, arts. 4 and 7		X		CW: Act No. 36-09, arts. 32 and 33	
8	Use	X	X	X	NW: Act No. 03-03 (anti-terrorist law), art. 218-3 CW: Act No. 36-09, art. 4 Act No. 03-03, art. 218-3 BW: Act No. 03-03, art. 218-3	X	X	X	NW: Act No. 03-03 (anti-terrorist law), arts. 218-1 and 218-7 CW: Act No. 36-09, art. 32 Act No. 03-03, art. 218-3 BW: Act No. 03-03, art. 218-3	
9	Participate as an accomplice in abovementioned activities	X	X	X	NW: Act No. 03-03 (anti-terrorist law) Criminal Code, arts. 129 and 293 CW: Act No. 03-03 (anti-terrorist law) Criminal Code, arts. 129 and 293 Act No. 36-09, arts. 4 and 5 BW: Act No. 03-03 (anti-terrorist law) Criminal Code, arts. 129 and 293	X	X	X	NW: Act No. 03-03 (anti-terrorist law), arts. 218-5 and 218-6 Criminal Code, arts. 130, 293 and 295 CW: Act No. 03-03 (anti-terrorist law), arts. 218-5 and 218-6 Act No. 36-09, arts. 33, 41 and 44 Criminal Code, arts. 130, 293 and 295 BW: Act No. 03-03 (anti-terrorist law), arts. 218-5 and 218-6 Criminal Code, arts. 130, 293 and 295	

Does national legislation exist which prohibits persons or entities to engage in one of the following activities? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil criminal penalties and others				Remarks
		YES				YES				
		NW	CW	BW	If YES, source document of national implementation law	NW	CW	BW	If YES, source document	
10	Assist in abovementioned activities	X	X	X	NW: Act No. 03-03 (anti-terrorist law), art. 218-4 CW: Act No. 03-03 (anti-terrorist law) Act No. 36-09 BW: Act No. 03-03 (anti-terrorist law)	X	X	X	NW: Act No. 03-03 (anti-terrorist law), arts. 218-5 and 218-6 CW: Act No. 03-03 (anti-terrorist law), arts. 218-5 and 218-6 Act No. 36-09, arts. 33, 41 and 44 BW: Act No. 03-03 (anti-terrorist law), arts. 218-5 and 218-6	
11	Finance abovementioned activities	X	X	X	NW: Act No. 03-03 (anti-terrorist law), art. 218-4 Act No. 43-05, promulgated by Dahir No. 1-07-79 (17 April 2007), on combating money-laundering, arts. 574-1 and 574-2 CW: Act No. 03-03 (anti-terrorist law) Act No. 43-05, arts. 574-1 and 574-2 BW: Act No. 03-03 (anti-terrorist law) Act No. 43-05, arts. 574-1 and 574-2	X	X	X	NW: Act No. 03-03 (anti-terrorist law), art. 218-4 Act No. 43-05, arts. 574-3 and 574-4 CW: Act No. 03-03 (anti-terrorist law), art. 218-4 Act No. 43-05, arts. 574-3 and 574-4 BW: Act No. 03-03 (anti-terrorist law), art. 218-4 Act No. 43-05, arts. 574-3 and 574-4	
12	Abovementioned activities related to means of delivery[2]									
13	Involvement of non-State actors in abovementioned activities									

Does national legislation exist which prohibits persons or entities to engage in one of the following activities? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement, civil criminal penalties and others				
		YES				YES				
		NW	CW	BW	If YES, source document of national implementation law	NW	CW	BW	If YES, source document	Remarks
14	Other			X	BW: Dahir No. 1-02-250 of 3 October 2002, on promulgation of Act No. 12-01 on private laboratories and biomedical analytical laboratories, arts. 11 and 39 Act No. 11-03 on environmental protection and development, arts. 43, 44 and 45 Act No. 10.95 on water, arts. 52, 54, 55 and 60 Act No. 17-04 containing the Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Code, arts. 130 and 131					

[2] Means of delivery: missiles, rockets and other unmanned systems capable of delivering nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons, that are specially designed for such use.

OP 3 (a) and (b) — Account for/Secure/Physically protect NW, CW and BW, including Related Materials[3]

State: **Kingdom of Morocco**

Date: **June 2015**

	Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?	*National legal framework*				*Enforcement: civil criminal penalties and others*				*Remarks*
		YES				*YES*				
		NW	*CW*	*BW**	*If YES, source document*	*NW*	*CW*	*BW*	*If YES, source document*	
1	Measures to account for production	X	X	X	NW: Act No. 005.71 of 12 October 1971 on protection against ionizing radiation Act No. 142-12 Implementing decree No. 2-97-30 of 28 October 1997 on protection against ionizing radiation CW: Act No. 36-09, arts. 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 27 and 28 BW: Dahir of 24 Rabi' I A.H. 1936 regulating the manufacture, sale and distribution of vaccines, therapeutic serums and miscellaneous biological products, arts. 1 and 2	X	X	X	NW: Act No. 005.71 of 12 October 1971 on protection against ionizing radiation Act No. 142-12, chapter II Implementing decree No. 2-97-30 of 28 October 1997 on protection against ionizing radiation CW: Act No. 36-09, arts. 30 and 31 BW: Dahir of 24 Rabi' I A.H. 1936 regulating the manufacture, sale and distribution of vaccines, therapeutic serums and miscellaneous biological products, arts. 3 and 4	1. Act No. 005.71 will be repealed and replaced by Act No. 142-12. All references to the provisions of Act No. 005.71 shall be replaced by the corresponding provisions contained in Act No. 142-12 2. Monitoring at the level of production units of explosives for civilian use 3. General monitoring of the use of chemical and biological products and dual-use materials

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*				*Enforcement: civil criminal penalties and others*				*Remarks*
		YES				*YES*				
		NW	*CW*	*BW•*	*If YES, source document*	*NW*	*CW*	*BW*	*If YES, source document*	
2	Measures to account for use	X	X		NW: Act No. 005.71 of 12 October 1971 on protection against ionizing radiation Act No. 142-12 Implementing decree No. 2-97-30 of 28 October 1997 on protection against ionizing radiation CW: Act No. 36-09, arts. 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 27 and 28	X	X		NW: Act No. 005.71 of 12 October 1971 on protection against ionizing radiation Act No. 142-12, chapter II Implementing decree No. 2-97-30 on protection against ionizing radiation CW: Act No. 36-09, arts. 30 and 31	1. Monitoring at the level of production units of explosives for civilian use 2. General monitoring of the use of chemical and biological products and dual-use materials
3	Measures to account for storage	X	X		NW: Act No. 005.71 of 12 October 1971 on protection against ionizing radiation Act No. 142-12 Implementing decree No. 2-97-30 of 28 October 1997 on protection against ionizing radiation CW: Act No. 36-09, arts. 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 27 and 28	X	X		NW: Act No. 005.71 of 12 October 1971 on protection against ionizing radiation Act No. 142-12, chapter II Implementing decree No. 2-97-30 of 28 October 1997 on protection against ionizing radiation CW: Act No. 36-09, arts. 30 and 31	1. Monitoring at the level of production units of explosives for civilian use 2. General monitoring of the use of chemical and biological products and dual-use materials

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others				Remarks
		YES				YES				
		NW	CW	BW*	If YES, source document	NW	CW	BW	If YES, source document	
4	Measures to account for transport	X			NW: Act No. 005.71 of 12 October 1971 on protection against ionizing radiation Act No. 142-12 Implementing decree No. 2-97-30 of 28 October 1997 on protection against ionizing radiation Decree of 7 December 1994 on the licensing and monitoring of nuclear facilities	X	X	X	NW: Act No. 005.71 of 12 October 1971 on protection against ionizing radiation. Act No. 142-12, chapter II Implementing decree No. 2-97-30 of 28 October 1997 on protection against ionizing radiation Ports: Compliance with ISPS Code; equipment of commercial ports with automatic identification systems, vessel traffic services systems or automatic radar plotting aid systems, closed-circuit television systems and scanners CW: Ports: Compliance with ISPS Code; equipment of commercial ports with automatic identification systems, vessel traffic services systems or automatic radar plotting aid) systems, closed-circuit television systems and scanners BW: Ports: Compliance with ISPS Code; equipment of commercial ports with automatic identification systems, vessel traffic services systems or automatic radar plotting aid systems, closed-circuit television systems and scanners	1. Monitoring at the level of production units of explosives for civilian use 2. General monitoring of the use of chemical and biological products and dual-use materials

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*				*Enforcement, civil/criminal penalties and others*				*Remarks*
		YES			*If YES, source document*	*YES*			*If YES, source document*	
		NW	*CW*	*BW**		*NW*	*CW*	*BW*		
5	Other measures for accounting									1. Monitoring at the level of production units of explosives for civilian use 2. General monitoring of the use of chemical and biological products and dual-use materials
6	Measures to secure production			X	BW: Dahir of 24 Rabi' I A.H. 1936 regulating the manufacture, sale and distribution of vaccines, therapeutic serums and miscellaneous biological products, arts. 1 and 2			X	BW: Dahir of 24 Rabi' I A.H. 1936 regulating the manufacture, sale and distribution of vaccines, therapeutic serums and miscellaneous biological products, arts. 3 and 4	Members of the Royal Gendarmerie are present during delivery, transport and use of hazardous materials
7	Measures to secure use	X			NW: Act No. 005.71 of 12 October 1971 on protection against ionizing radiation Act No. 142-12, chapter IX Implementing decree No. 2-97-30 of 28 October 1997 on protection against ionizing radiation	X			NW: Act No. 005.71 of 12 October 1971 on protection against ionizing radiation Act No. 142-12, chapter II Implementing decree No. 2-97-30 of 28 October 1997 on protection against ionizing radiation	Members of the Royal Gendarmerie are present during delivery, transport and use of hazardous materials

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*				*Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others*				*Remarks*
		YES				*YES*				
		NW	*CW*	*BW**	*If YES, source document*	*NW*	*CW*	*BW*	*If YES, source document*	
8	Measures to secure storage	X			NW: Act No. 005.71 of 12 October 1971 on protection against ionizing radiation Act No. 142-12, chapter IX Implementing decree No. 2-97-30 of 28 October 1997 on protection against ionizing radiation	X			NW: Act No. 005.71 of 12 October 1971 on protection against ionizing radiation Act No. 142-12, chapter II Implementing decree No. 2-97-30 of 28 October 1997 on protection against ionizing radiation	Members of the Royal Gendarmerie are present during delivery, transport and use of hazardous materials
9	Measures to secure transport	X			NW: Act No. 005.71 of 12 October 1971 on protection against ionizing radiation Act No. 142-12, chapter IX Implementing decree No. 2-97-30 of 28 October 1997 on protection against ionizing radiation Decree of 7 December 1994 on the licensing and monitoring of nuclear facilities	X			NW: Act No. 142-12, chapter II	Members of the Royal Gendarmerie are present during delivery, transport and use of hazardous materials Officers of the National Security Directorate guard the transport of radioactive sources in urban areas

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others				Remarks
		YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW*		NW	CW	BW		
10	Other measures for securing									Members of the Royal Gendarmerie are present during delivery, transport and use of hazardous materials
11	Regulations for physical protection of facilities/materials/ transports	X			NW: Act No. 005.71 of 12 October 1971 on protection against ionizing radiation Act No. 142-12 Implementing decree No. 2-97-30 of 28 October 1997 on protection against ionizing radiation Decree of 7 December 1994 on the licensing and monitoring of nuclear facilities					Updated records and background checks on individuals (owners, employees and users of hazardous materials), with the cooperation of relevant security services Installation of links from the alarm rooms of facilities or sites using radioactive sources to the nearest police stations

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*				*Enforcement: civil criminal penalties and others*				*Remarks*
		YES				*YES*				
		NW	*CW*	*BW**	*If YES, source document*	*NW*	*CW*	*BW*	*If YES, source document*	
										Systematic police checks of vehicles used to transport inflammable hazardous materials at entrances to towns
12	Licensing/registration of installations/ facilities/persons/ entities/use/handling of materials	X		X	NW: Act No. 005.71 of 12 October 1971 on protection against ionizing radiation Act No. 142-12, chapter III, on licensing Implementing decree No. 2-97-30 of 28 October 1997 on protection against ionizing radiation Decree of 7 December 1994 on the licensing and monitoring of nuclear facilities BW: Dahir of 24 Rabi' I A.H. 1936, regulating the manufacture, sale and distribution of vaccines, therapeutic serums and miscellaneous biological products, art. 1					Updated records and background checks on individuals (owners, employees and users of hazardous materials), with the cooperation of relevant security services

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*				*Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others*				*Remarks*
		YES				*YES*				
		N W	*C W*	*B W**	*If YES, source document*	*N W*	*C W*	*B W*	*If YES, source document*	
13	Reliability check of personnel									Updated records and background checks on individuals (owners, employees and users of hazardous materials), with the cooperation of relevant security services
14	Measures to account for/secure/physically protect means of delivery									Updated records and background checks on individuals (owners, employees and users of hazardous materials), with the cooperation of relevant security services

* Information required in this section may also be available in the State's Confidence Building Measures report, if submitted to the BWC Implementation Support Unit (online at: http://www.unog.ch/80256EE600585943/(httpPages)/4FA4DA37A55C7966C12575780055D9E8?OpenDocument).

[3] Related materials: materials, equipment and technology covered by relevant multilateral treaties and arrangements, or included on national control lists, which could be used for the design, development, production or use of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery.

OP 3 (a) and (b) — Account for/Secure/Physically protect NW including Related Materials (NW specific)

State: **Kingdom of Morocco**

Date: **June 2015**

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*		*Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others*		*Remarks*
		YES	*If YES, source document*	*YES*	*If YES, source document*	
1	National regulatory authority	X	1. The Ministry of Energy and Mines is the regulatory authority for licensing and monitoring of nuclear facilities (Decree No. 2-94-666 of 7 December 1994) 2. The Ministry of Health, through the National Radiation Protection Centre, is the regulatory authority for other radiation practices and sources (Decree No. 2-97-30 of 28 October 1997) 3. A new independent agency (the Moroccan Agency for Nuclear and Radiological Safety and Security) will be established in the near future, pursuant to Act No. 142-12	X	1. The Ministry of Energy and Mines is the regulatory authority for licensing and monitoring of nuclear facilities (Decree No. 2-94-666 of 7 December 1994) 2. The National Radiation Protection Centre is the regulatory authority for other radiation practices and sources (Decree No. 2-97-30 of 28 October 1997) 3. Act No. 142-12 on nuclear and radiological safety and security and on the establishment of the Moroccan Agency for Nuclear and Radiological Safety and Security	www.sgg.gov.ma
2	IAEA Safeguards Agreements	X	1. Safeguards Agreement, signed in January 1973 2. Additional protocol, signed in September 2004 and ratified in 2011 3. Act No. 142-12 on nuclear and radiological safety and security and on the establishment of the Moroccan Agency for Nuclear and Radiological Safety and Security	X	1. Safeguards Agreement, signed in January 1973 2. Additional protocol, signed in September 2004 and ratified in 2011 3. Act No. 142-12 on nuclear and radiological safety and security and on the establishment of the Moroccan Agency for Nuclear and Radiological Safety and Security	

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*		*Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others*		
		YES	*If YES, source document*	*YES*	*If YES, source document*	*Remarks*
3	IAEA Code of Conduct on Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources	X	1. Notification to IAEA of acceptance of the Code of Conduct 2. Act No. 142-12 on nuclear and radiological safety and security and on the establishment of the Moroccan Agency for Nuclear and Radiological Safety and Security	X	1. Act No. 142-12 on nuclear and radiological safety and security and on the establishment of the Moroccan Agency for Nuclear and Radiological Safety and Security 2. Director, National Radiation Protection Centre	
4	Supplementary Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources of the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources	X	Act No. 142-12 on nuclear and radiological safety and security and on the establishment of the Moroccan Agency for Nuclear and Radiological Safety and Security	X	Act No. 142-12 on nuclear and radiological safety and security and on the establishment of the Moroccan Agency for Nuclear and Radiological Safety and Security	
5	IAEA Database on Illicit Trafficking of Nuclear Materials and other Radioactive Sources	X	Act No. 142-12 on nuclear and radiological safety and security and on the establishment of the Moroccan Agency for Nuclear and Radiological Safety and Security Participation in database programme. The National Radiation Protection Centre is the point of contact	X	1. Act No. 142-12 on nuclear and radiological safety and security and on the establishment of the Moroccan Agency for Nuclear and Radiological Safety and Security 2. Participation in database programme. The National Radiation Protection Centre is the point of contact	
6	Other Agreements related to IAEA	X	1. Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material 2. Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage 3. Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident 4. Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency 5. Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage			See table

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*		*Enforcement: civil criminal penalties and others*		
		YES	*If YES, source document*	*YES*	*If YES, source document*	*Remarks*
7	Additional national legislation/ regulations related to nuclear materials including CPPNM	X	1. Act No. 142-12 on nuclear and radiological safety and security and on the establishment of the Moroccan Agency for Nuclear and Radiological Safety and Security 2. Bilateral agreement with United States Department of Energy on physical security, signed in April 2004 3. The ratification of the 2005 amendment related to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material is in its final stage			
8	Other	X	1. Act No. 12-02 on civil liability for nuclear damage, of 20 January 2005 2. Port transit procedures for radioactive or potentially radioactive materials are in line with applicable operating regulations for ports	X	1. Permanent Commission for Monitoring of Nuclear Affairs: unified draft law on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy 2. Decree of 9 November 1995 establishing the National Commission on Nuclear Safety, a consultative commission under the Ministry of Energy and Mines 3. Permanent Commission on Nuclear Affairs: the draft is at the final stage of adoption	www.sgg.gov.ma

OP 3 (a) and (b) — Account for/Secure/Physically protect CW including Related Materials (CW specific)

State: **Kingdom of Morocco**

Date: **June 2015**

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect CW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*		*Enforcement: civil criminal penalties and others*		*Remarks*
		YES	*If YES, source document*	*YES*	*If YES, source document*	
1	National authority for implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention	X	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation			Morocco has been a quasi-permanent member of the Executive Council of OPCW since it ratified the Chemical Weapons Convention in 1995. A current member of the Executive Council, Morocco has been re-elected for a further two-year mandate (May 2015-May 2017)
2	Reporting Schedule I, II and III chemicals to OPCW	X	Annual declarations Act No. 36-09, arts. 8, 10, 12 and 14	X	Act No. 36-09, arts. 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40	
3	Account for, secure or physically protect "old chemical weapons"			X	Act No. 36-09, art. 35	
4	Other legislation/regulations controlling chemical materials	X	Decree No. 2-04-472 of 6 Dhu'lhijjah A.H. 1425 (17 January A.D. 2005), on the establishment of the National Commission on Chemical Weapons			

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect CW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*		*Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others*		*Remarks*
		YES	*If YES, source document*	*YES*	*If YES, source document*	
5	Other	X	The Ministry of Foreign Trade controls the import and export of certain chemicals, pursuant to Act No. 13-89 on foreign trade and its implementing regulations, in particular Ministry of Foreign Trade Order No. 1308-94 listing goods subject to quantitative restrictions on import and export The Ministry of Foreign Trade is finalizing a draft law on the control of dual-use goods			

OP 3 (a) and (b) — Account for/Secure/Physically protect BW including Related Materials (BW specific)

State: **Kingdom of Morocco**

Date: **June 2015**

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*		*Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others*		
		YES	*If YES, source document*	*YES*	*If YES, source document*	*Remarks*
1	Regulations for genetic engineering work	X	Act No. 17-04 containing the Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Code Dahir of 24 Rabi' II A.H. 1936 regulating the manufacture, sale and distribution of vaccines, therapeutic serums and miscellaneous biological products			
2	Other legislation/regulations related to safety and security of biological materials	X	Act No. 12-01, promulgated by Dahir No. 1-02-252 of 3 October 2002, on private laboratories and biomedical analytical laboratories, arts. 11 and 39			
3	Other					

OP 3 (c) and (d) and related matters from OP 6 and OP 10 — Controls of NW, CW and BW, including Related Materials

State: **Kingdom of Morocco**

Date: **June 2015**

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, agencies exist to control border crossings, export import and other transfers of NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*				*Enforcement: civil criminal penalties, and measures of implementation, etc*				*Remarks*
		YES				*YES*				
		NW	*CW*	*BW*	*If YES, source document*	*NW*	*CW*	*BW*	*If YES, source document*	
1	Border control	X			NW: Interministerial circular of 2005 on radiation monitoring at the border					
2	Technical support of border control measures	X	X	X	NW: Ports: Compliance with ISPS Code; equipment of commercial ports with automatic identification systems, vessel traffic services systems or automatic radar plotting aid systems, closed-circuit television systems and scanners CW: Ports: Compliance with ISPS Code; equipment of commercial ports with automatic identification systems, vessel traffic services systems or automatic radar plotting aid systems, closed-circuit television systems and scanners BW: Ports: Compliance with ISPS Code; equipment of commercial ports with automatic identification systems, vessel traffic services systems or automatic radar plotting aid systems, closed-circuit television systems and scanners	X	X	X	NW: Ports: Compliance with ISPS Code; equipment of commercial ports with automatic identification systems, vessel traffic services systems or automatic radar plotting aid systems, closed-circuit television systems and scanners CW: Ports: Compliance with ISPS Code; equipment of commercial ports with automatic identification systems, vessel traffic services systems or automatic radar plotting aid systems, closed-circuit television systems and scanners BW: Ports: Compliance with ISPS Code; equipment of commercial ports with automatic identification systems, vessel traffic services systems or automatic radar plotting aid systems, closed-circuit television systems and scanners	

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, agencies exist to control border crossings, export/import and other transfers of NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*				*Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties, and measures of implementation, etc.*				*Remarks*
		YES			*If YES, source document*	*YES*			*If YES, source document*	
		NW	*CW*	*BW*		*NW*	*CW*	*BW*		
3	Control of brokering, trading in, negotiating, otherwise assisting in sale of goods and technology									
4	Enforcement agencies/authorities	X			NW: Ministry of Health, National Radiation Protection Centre (Decree No. 2-97-30 of 28 October 1997)					
5	Export control legislation in place									
6	Licensing provisions									
7	Individual licensing									
8	General licensing									
9	Exceptions from licensing									
10	Licensing of deemed export/visa									
11	National licensing authority	X			NW: Ministry of Health, National Radiation Protection Centre (Decree No. 2-97-30 of 28 October 1997)					
12	Interagency review for licenses									
13	Control lists									
14	Updating of lists									
15	Inclusion of technologies									
16	Inclusion of means of delivery									

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, agencies exist to control border crossings, export import and other transfers of NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*				*Enforcement: civil criminal penalties, and measures of implementation, etc.*				*Remarks*
		YES				*YES*				
		NW	*CW*	*BW*	*If YES, source document*	*NW*	*CW*	*BW*	*If YES, source document*	
17	End-user controls	X			NW: Ministry of Health, National Radiation Protection Centre (Decree No. 2-97-30 of 28 October 1997)					
18	Catch-all clause									
19	Intangible transfers									
20	Transit control									
21	Trans-shipment control	X			NW: Ministry of Health, National Radiation Protection Centre (Decree No. 2-97-30 of 28 October 1997)					
22	Re-export control									
23	Control of providing funds									
24	Control of providing transport services									
25	Control of importation	X	X		NW: Ministry of Health, National Radiation Protection Centre (Decree No. 2-97-30 of 28 October 1997) CW: Act No. 36-09, arts. 4, 5, 8, 11, 13 and 15		X		CW: Act No. 36-09, arts. 32 and 33	
26	Extraterritorial applicability									
27	Other		X		CW: The Ministry of Foreign Trade is finalizing a draft law on the control of dual-use goods. It provides for the establishment of a national export control system for such products					

OP 6, 7 and 8 (d) — Control lists, Assistance, Information

State: **Kingdom of Morocco**

Date: **June 2015**

Can information be provided on the following issues?		*YES*		*Remarks*
1	Control lists — items (goods/equipment/materials/technologies)			
2	Control lists — other			
3	Assistance offered			
4	Assistance requested		1. As part of the activities of the Regional Secretariat for the Centres of Excellence in the African Atlantic Façade, Morocco developed a chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) national action plan 2. The national action plan responds to Moroccan priorities concerning CBRN prevention, detection, preparedness and response. Action will be taken through projects to be implemented in line with the risks identified in the national action plan 3. The national focal point for the initiative is the Director of the Regional Secretariat for the CBRN Centres of Excellence in the African Atlantic Façade	
5	Point of Contact for assistance			
6	Assistance in place (bilateral/multilateral)	X	IAEA and the Department of Energy of the United States of America	
7	Work with and inform industry			
8	Work with and inform the public			
9	Point of Contact	X	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation	
10	Other[4]	X	With a view to implementing national regulations, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, in cooperation with the Government of the United States and the European Union, organized training workshops for industrialists and private operators on the control of dual-use goods A national control list will be established	

[4] Information may include references to voluntary implementation national action plan and visits to States, at their invitation, by the 1540 Committee.